Thirty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 50

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 30 October 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires of Afghanistan to the United Nations and the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Missions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations have the honour to transmit to you the statement by the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan dated 16 October 1980.

We would be grateful if you would have the statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under its agenda item 50 "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

(Signed) M. Farid ZARIF
Charge d'Affaires of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations

(Signed) O. A. TROYANOVSKY
Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations
STATEMENT BY THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN
AND THE SOVIET UNION

General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal is on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Talks were held, which were conducted from the Afghan side by General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal; member of the Politbureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Vice Premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Sultan Ali Keshtmand; member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Saleh Mohammad Zeary; member of the Politbureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Education Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Anahita Ratebzadeh; member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost; member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Defence Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Rafi; member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Head of the International Department of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Mahmoud Baryalay; from the Soviet side by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR State Security Committee Yuri Andropov; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov; alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomaryov; member of the CPSU Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov; member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, USSR First Deputy Minister of Defence Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolai Ogarkov; member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Fikryat Tabeyev.

The talks and meetings between Afghan and Soviet leaders were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely sincerity and full mutual understanding.

The Afghan comrades spoke about the work being carried out in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the implementation of the decisions of the third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which was held in July this year, on measures to intensify the struggle against intervention and counter-revolution, on the course of implementation of the
programme for radical socio-economic transformations aimed at true liberation of the working masses from the oppression of exploiters, for an upswing of national economy, continuation of the agrarian reform, ensuring a rise in the living standards of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, developing national culture, democratizing public and political life in the country.

The Soviet side informed the Afghan comrades about the active preparations by the Party and the country for the 26th Congress of the CPSU, about the work to draft the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and in the period up to 1990, about the political and labour enthusiasm of Soviet people in the closing year of the tenth five-year plan period. It was stressed that the course for enhancing the effectiveness of production and improving the quality of products will be steadily pursued also in the coming years in the interests of ensuring a rise in the living standards of the Soviet people.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction with the state and development of Afghan-Soviet relations, which are steadily broadening on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and Co-operation of 5 December 1978. In so doing, they pointed out that the second stage of the April Revolution creates the most favourable conditions for an all-round development of Afghan-Soviet relations, and the sides stressed their determination to further strengthen and develop comprehensively relations between the two countries on the basis of fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and the principles of internationalism.

The sides expressed the striving to further broaden and develop friendly co-operation between the Communist Party of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the Soviet Union.

The Afghan side expressed profound gratitude for the all-round aid and support given by the Soviet people in the struggle of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against counter-revolutionary intervention from the outside, against imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for implementing the objectives and tasks of the April Revolution, building a new society in Afghanistan on the basis of equality and social justice.

It was declared from the Soviet side that in this struggle the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its Government may further count on the Soviet people's solidarity and internationalist assistance.

In discussing the situation which has taken shape around Afghanistan as a result of the foreign aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is carried out from the territories of the neighbour States, in the first place of Pakistan, and imperialist interference in its internal affairs, into which an attempt is made to draw international organizations, full unanimity of the sides was reaffirmed as regards ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, defence of the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people.

Both sides have declared for a political settlement of the situation around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which would have a positive effect on the situation in that part of the world and would contribute to improving the
international political climate. They have again stressed that the way to such a settlement lies through effectively ending intervention from the outside, through reaching appropriate agreements between the Governments of Afghanistan and its neighbours, in the first place Pakistan, on the basis of the known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of 14 May 1980.

In so doing they specially stressed that no plans affecting the sovereignty of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or disregarding its legitimate Government would be a success. As far as the limited Soviet military contingent, which is staying in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government in conformity with the Afghan-Soviet Treaty of 1978 and the United Nations Charter, is concerned, the question of the date of its withdrawal can be examined in the context of a political settlement and not before an end is ultimately put to the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and guarantees are given of non-resumption of subversive activities from abroad against the Afghan people and its Government.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union hope that the line towards normalizing the situation in the area of the Near East will meet with constructive support from all forces, which have a stake in strengthening peace and international détente.

The sides highly evaluated the level of Afghan-Soviet technical-economical and trade co-operation, and placed on record that this co-operation is assuming a steady and long-term character and is filled with a new content. They declared for further broadening and perfecting the forms of such co-operation with due regard for the top-priority and long-term objectives in connexion with the rehabilitation, ensuring an upswing and further development of Afghanistan's national economy.

The sides pointed out the steady development of Afghan-Soviet relations in the field of culture, education, health protection and sports, and expressed their mutual intention to encourage a further deepening of these ties, and with this aim they will contribute to a broadening of bilateral co-operation and contacts between party, Government, public organizations, cultural and research institutions, bearing in mind to use the available opportunities for more deeply familiarizing themselves with life, work effort, revolutionary experience and achievements of the peoples of the two countries.

The sides examined the key issues of the present-day international situation and pointed out that the main cause of its complication is the striving of the imperialist circles to halt progressive historical changes, to change in their favour the balance of forces, which has taken shape in the world, to achieve military supremacy, to foist a new round of arms race, undermine détente and provoke a relapse of cold war.

The sides have stressed that none of the problems of concern for mankind can be resolved from the positions of force and the policy of diktat. They are expressing profound conviction that there is no more urgent task than preserving and strengthening the process of détente and that no country and no Government can stand aside from the struggle for peace, international security and for real disarmament.

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In this connexion the sides noted with satisfaction the understanding reached between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that their representatives start a practical discussion of issues pertaining to the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Both sides declare for enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations Organization in maintaining international peace and security on the basis of a strict and steadfast implementation of the provisions of that Organization’s Charter.

The Afghan side stressed the exceptional significance of the proposals tabled by the Soviet Union for examination by the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, which are aimed at lessening the danger of war, strengthening universal peace and curbing the arms race. It also stressed its full support for the peace initiatives put forward in May this year by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member States, including the proposal on holding a meeting at the highest level of the leaders of the States of all areas of the world to discuss problems in connexion with the elimination of seats of international tensions and prevention of war.

Both sides consider it also important that the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the States participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe be held in a constructive spirit, and that main attention at it be devoted to co-ordinating practical steps for the implementation of all provisions of the Final Act. In this respect of great significance would be reaching an understanding as regards the holding of a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe.

The sides devoted special attention to the situation in Asia, which has recently become complicated as a result of co-ordinated actions by the imperialist and hegemonic forces.

In upholding the cause of peace all over the world and calling for eliminating war as a means of settling disputes between States, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union declare for an end to hostilities between Iraq and Iran and a settlement of disputable issues between themselves through negotiations, without outside interference, on a mutually acceptable basis. Withdrawal of the naval ships of the United States of America and some other North Atlantic Treaty Organization member countries from the Persian Gulf zone would create a favourable atmosphere for the attainment of such a settlement and normalizing the situation in that area.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are declaring their full support for the struggle of the Arab peoples for establishing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East through a comprehensive settlement, including ensuring the right of the Arab people of Palestine to the creation of its own state.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union invariably and consistently declare for normalizing the situation in Asia and firmly establishing there good-neighbour relations, for ensuring lasting peace and security by joint efforts of the States of that continent themselves.
The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union declare their solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea, which are upholding their sovereignty and independence. They highly evaluate the constructive proposals formulated at the meeting of Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea in July this year. They are a good basis for normalizing relations between the countries of Indochina and the Association of South-East Asian Nations member States as well as creating a healthier atmosphere in the area as a whole. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union fully support the efforts of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea for the development of relations of good-neighbourliness and co-operation with the Association of South-East Asian Nations member countries, for turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

Both sides positively evaluate the significance of India's peace-loving policy for the cause of peace and security in Asia.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union support the striving of the littoral States of the Indian Ocean to turn that ocean into a zone of peace, where all foreign military bases would be dismantled, and nobody would threaten the security, independence and sovereignty of the littoral States. Declaring in support of the United Nations decision to hold in 1981 an international conference on the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are ready together with other countries to contribute to success of that conference.

It was declared from the Afghan side that being one of the founding States of the Non-Aligned Movement, which is an important factor of maintaining peace and security, Afghanistan further intends to take a vigorous part in the activity of this movement, adhering to its fundamental anti-imperialist principles. It was reaffirmed from the Soviet side that the Soviet Union respects the non-aligned policy pursued by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as is envisaged also by the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and Co-operation of 5 December 1978.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are expressing confidence that the non-aligned States will make an increasingly weightier positive contribution to the common struggle of the peoples for peace, détente and disarmament, against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for the freedom and independence of peoples, for strengthening political and economic independence of the liberated countries.

Both sides have expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the visit of General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal to the Soviet Union, stressed full identity of views on all issues discussed and pointed out that the talks held...
and the agreements reached during the visit are an important stage in strengthening fraternal friendship between the Afghan and the Soviet peoples, in strengthening and further deepening Afghan-Soviet relations and all-round co-operation.

Babak Karmal extended an invitation to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Alexei Kosygin to visit the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at a time convenient to them. The invitations were accepted with gratitude.

For the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

Babak KARMAL

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Leonid BREZHNEV

Moscow, 16 October, 1980.